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ROSECRANS' SCHEME.

A Plan for Reorganizing the Democratic Party and Raising Collossal Campaign Funds.

Washington Special; It is understood that General Rosecrans, of California, who is Chairman of the Democratic caucus and head of the Democratic party organization in Congress, is bending his energies to the evolution of a scheme for the reorganization of the party and for raising funds to pay the expenses of future campaigns. A part of the plan under consideration has been mentioned to party friends for their opinions as to its value and practicability. It is proposed that the Democratic voters throughout the country be organized by divisions in groups of tens, hundreds, thousands, ten thousands and twenty thousands. with a Chief for each Division, who shall be responsible for the section of the party in trusted to his care. That is, that the chiefs of tens shall see that his ten men are in place when their votes, or services, and perhaps their money, may be needed to help the Democratic cause. The same applies to the chiefs of larger divisions, each of whom is to be responsible to the National Committee. It is proposed that each Democrat be requested to contribute five cents every three months, or twenty cents a year, to the National Democratic campaign fund, and Gen. Posecrans estimates that by this means the Committee will have an annual income of \$1,500,000. One-half of this sum might be distributed among the States pro rata, upon the basis of their Democratic votes, to be used by the State Committees for State and Congressional elections, and the remaining \$750,000 to be held by the National Commit tee for use in doubtful Congressional Districts and in the Presidential campaign. I is said for this scheme, which also includes the maintenance of a Literary Bureau that shall distribute its campaign matter through the Chiefs of Divisions, that the amount of the contribution is within the financial ability of the poorest voter, and is much less than is frequently contributed for other obeets by popular subscription; yet that it will yield an income that will enable the party to be independent of aid from corporations which generally give \$2 to the Republican party, with which they are in sympathy, to every dollar they give to the Democratic party. Some of the Congressmen to whom the scheme, of which this is an outline, has been mentioned regard it as entirely impracticable so far as contributions are concerned. but that the organization of voters might succeed, as it has done in some of the State The call for dollar subscriptions in the G field-Hancock campaign yielded a pit'

The Southern Pacific Train Robb San Francisco, Nov. 25-The fe particulars have just been received for em Deming in regard to the robbery of ern Pacific Express yesterday b the Southg cowboys: The express train bound east, was ditched about fifteen miles west of De masked men. The engine an ming by five press cars were ditched. En d mail and exgineer Webster was shot and killed by the r bers went through the tra: obbers. a holding up Conductor Vail and one p as enger. They secured \$600 or \$700 from U e express car, the messenger offering no r essestance. The train throwing the rail aside. The fish plates and organized a posse and we are out on the special to the scene of the wreck, where they will procure horses and learning the rob-

#### EVACUATION DAY.

The Centennary of the Great Historical Event.

New York Celebrates the Departure of the British, After a Seven Years' Stay.

An Immense Procession - Speech by the President and Oration by George William Curtis.

#### WASHINGTON'S STATUE.

New York's Celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the Evacuation by the British -Unveiling of the State-George William

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 .- The day opened with a dull, leaden sky, indicating rain or snow. The atmosphere was moist and raw, but not cold. At sunrise the forts and ships fired salute of twenty-one guns; this was followed in half an hour with a successful effort by steam whistles in the bay and on the shore to create the most disagreeable noise imaginable, thus emphasizing the wonderful difference between navigation in 1783 and 1883.

Decoration was elaborate. Public buildings and club houses contented themselves with a display of the stars and stripes, and occasionally the colors of France and Germany mingle with the red, white and blue. All places of business are closed and the entire population of Manhatten and Long Islands have given themselves up to the enjoyment of this patriotic occasion. Points of historic interest are surrounded by crowds auxious to recall the scene of the day when the British withdrew from American shores and independence was really made secure.

The threatening weather of the morning soon developed into a pronounced rain, that increased as the day progressed. Only the more courageous of men and women retained their places upon reviewing stands, and those remaining stood upon seats and protected themselves as well as they could with umbrellas. People on roofs, whence they expected to obtain a good view of the parade, as well on sea as shore, quickly sought the shelter of chimneys or went below. The streets, however, continued crowded. Broadway was a sea of umbrellas, bunting clung to the flagstaffs and walls of houses, and the brightness of morning soon

The fog on the Bay and rivers deprived the fletilla of steam vessels of much of its expected glory. It was a novel parade to New York, and it attracted a great deal of observation. The programme laid down for it by Admiral John H. Starin was strictly adhered to. Boats to the number of several hundreds rendezvoused in the Boy, formed in divisions and steamed into North River and along the New Jersey shore till opposite Sixty-fifth street, New York; thence returning down the New York side of the river around the Battery into East River; steaming there as far as the Navy Yard; returning along by the Brooklyn shore to the starting point at Bay Ridge. As the boat bearing the Admiral of the fleet passed the "Tennessee," the flagship of Admiral Cooper, the several ships of the United States fired a salute of twenty-one guns, manned the yards, and made other demonstrations customary on such occasions. At noon every steam whistle in the city began a salute which was unbroken for five minutes time

during which it was to last, All the details of the Evacution Day celebration were carried out. Early this morning trains brought in throngs of visitor from the country to swell the crowds already here. Streets and windows along the line of march of the procession. Fifth avenue and Broadway, were thronged with people, So dense was the crowds that progress ir any direction was almost an impossibility. The police, of whom there was a longe force on hand, could do but little in keeping the throngs of people in order and preserving the line of route clear. About 9 o'clock President Arthur, accompanied by ex-President Grant and General Varnum, left the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the point where the head of the column was being formed. There they book their places in the line. It was nep iy 10 o'clock before the line was ormed and put in motion. The police had great difficulty in clearing a passage. After the police came General John Cochrane, Grand Marshal, and staff, accompanied by the first troop, of Philadelphia, and the city cavalry, under command of Brigadier General E B. Grubb. The first division was commanded by Brevet Brigadier General Richard H. Jackson, Fifth United States actillery, and compered of United States troops, escort to distinguished guests follow-

ing in carriages. President Artl our and Secretaries Folger and Lincoln we are in the first carriage, and were followed, by Governors of States Mayors of n ,unicipalities, and other civic men; officer s of the Army and Navy, and delegates c & mercantile bodies of this and other places. Grand Army Posts were next, by associations of the Volunteer partment of "he present and past, and zivic societies.

wer Breadway was crowded with a surgmass of humanity that cheered the Presiat heartily and gave a lasty recognition to evernor Butler, punctuated occasionally by tries of "Tewksbury" The head of the procession passed the office of the Western Associated Press at 12:10, and at 3:15 the head of the sixth Division, which closed the procession, came in view, requiring four hours to pass a given point. Notwithstanding the rain, the procession was the grandest New York ever presented, and it was witnessed by a vastly greater number of people than any

previous affair of the kind. UNVEILING THE STATUE.

The unveiling of the statue of George Washington on the steps of the Sub-Treasury was attended by a brilliant company, includ ing the President of the United States, members of his Cabinet, Mayors of New York and Brooklyn, Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Storrs, Collector Robertson and William M. Evarts. George W. Lane, President of the Chamber of Commerce, opened the ceremo-nies witth a brief address, speaking of the bers who are supposed to, be cowboys. The wrecking train will be to soo d. ernor Cleveland then unverted the unverted to President Arthur, and dent Lane turned to President Arthur, and | and the people went off to look the proces- | fulfill the contract or not,

Commerce the pleasant duty devolved on to the Government of the United States the custody of this statue of Washington, erected by the citizens of New York, pursuant to an act of Congress to commemorate his taking the oath of office on this spot as the first President.

President Arthur, replying, said: MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS-It is fitting that other lips than mine should give voice to the sentiments of pride and pleasure which this occasion can not fall to inspire in every breast. To myself has been assigned but a slight part in the day's services, and I shall not exceed its becoming limits. I have come to this historic spot, where the first President of the Republic took the oath to preserve, protect and defend its Constitution, simply to accept in behalf of the Government this tribute to his memory. Long may the noble statue you have here set up stand where you

have pisced it, a monument alike to your own generosity and public spirit and to the wisdom and virtue and genius of the immortal Washing-The Chairman then introduced Geo. Wm.

Curtis, as orator of the day. The great series of revolutionary centennial eclebrations ends fitly upon this day and upon this spot. The momentous events that marked the opening, the culmination and the close of the conflict have been duly commemorated, and for eight years the full-stretched memory of the country, a harp of a thousand strings swept by patriotic emotion, has resounded with the heroic music of the revolutionary story. To-day the revolutionary story ends At this hour, a hundred years ago, the last British sentry was withdrawn. The im-MB. CURTIS' ORATION. the last British sentry was withdrawn. The im-perial standard of Great Britain fell at the fort over which it had Boated for 120 years, and in its piece the Siars and Stripes of American Inde-pendence flashed in the sun. Fleet and army, royal flag and scarlet uniform, coronet and ribbon, every sign and symbol of foreign an-thority, which from Concord to Saratoga, and from Saratoga to Yorktown had sought to subdue the Colonies, vanished from these shores. Colonial and provincial America had ended; National America had begun; and after the lapse of a hun dred years, the cradle song of the hope and promise of our national nativity issuill the poun of our mature power and assured prosperity; glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, good will to man! Yet a more sorrowful departure history does not record. In that humiliating moment, the fruit of the victories of the elder Pitt, which had girdled the globe with British glory and had supplied the pretext for taxing America. crumbled to ashes. The catastrophe was not that an English Army was vanquished, it was that England was wounded. It was not a field lost, it was an Empire rent asunder. It was not a blunder of military strategy, it was a moral miscalculation. As her wisest statesmen had predicted, England had fallen upon her own sword; and she had drawn it sgainst herself. In striking at her kindred in America, she struck at the political traditions, the immemorial rights, the jealous liberty, which are the hereditary pride of the English of the two countries was complete. England had declined the greatest opportunity that was ever offered to a great Nation, and America, panoplied in the mighty memories of her birthright, with the sturdy self reliance of indomitable conviction and of conscious power, turned to carry forward as a new Nation, under other conditions and through other institutions, the cardi-

nal principles of constitutional liberty.

This day, therefore, commemorates the end of d order, and this spot the beginning of the With the evacuation of New York monarchy ended; with the inauguration of Washington th National Republic began. The result, indeed, had been foretold by the course of events through all the colonial period, which culminated in the total the colonial period, which culminated in the total overthrow of British power, and surely and resistessly as the revolution of the globe through the carkness of the night turns the continent to the morning, the progressive development of the Colo-nies brought the great consumation of American National Union, which consecrates this spot. The times that tried men's souls in this country

were rather in 1786 than in 1776, for the colonial ability to win independence involved neither the righteousness of the cause nor the character of the people. The Revolution had proved their val he new situation tested their wisdom; and without wisdom the Revolution had been in vain But what American does not know, and proudly wn, that the perpetual and inspiring assurance of that event, the choer of the weary march, the joy of the victory, the confidence of Congress, the oride and hope of America, was the character of

trenger, or more constant, than his. The fervor

of his conviction kindled the faith of the amuel Adams might he-itate, and Patrick Henry doubt, but Washington was sure. Union alone had won independence, union alone could secure Without union there was no common revenue no common regulation of commerce, no settle-ment of common territory, no common bond be-tween adjacent States. Devotion to liberty and loyalty to law, proceeding with equal step, have together led the race of which Washington is the nsummate flower, from the gloom of the ancient Germon forest to the imperial splendor of England and the Republican glory of the United States.
From the balcony of the hall that stood here the Declaration of Independence was first read to the citizens of New York, and, although the enemy's leet had entered the harbor, the people, as they istened, tore down the royal arms from the walls of the hall and burned them in the street, as their fiery patriotism was about to consume the royal power in the province. Here sat the Continental congress in its closing days. Here sat the Continental Congress in its closing days. Here John Jay pre-pared the instructions of John Adams, the first American Minister to Great Britain, and here the Congress received Sir John Temple, the first British Consul-General to the United States Here, Jeffer on was selected by Con-wes as Minister to Prance and here Secretary Jay, with the same equable mi ad and there secretary lay, with the same and clear comprehension and unbending inegrity that afterward illustrated the first exercise of the judicial power of the Union, directed the foreign affairs of the Confederation. Here, also, when the Confederation disappeared, the first Congress of the Union assemblys. Indeed, we are enveloped by inspiring memories and kindling local associastill stands the ancient and famous inn where the Commander in Chief tenderly parted with his officers, and there, over the way, where once a modest mansion stood, the Federalist was chiefly

written. The very air about this hallowed spot i "Almost a hundred years have passed, but more reverently, more universally, more gratefully now than ever, in all civilized lands in which the greatness of his example has exalted the estimate of human character and the standard of human conduct, every people fervently prolongs the prayer, 'Long live George Washington!' "

The task upon which he entered here was infinitely greater than that which he undertook when, fourteen years before, he drew his sword under the elm at Cambridge as Commander-in Chief of the continental Army. To lead a people in revoins and unbending virtue. The power of his personal character, his penetrating forsight, and the wisdom of his judgment, in composing the myriad elements that threatened to overwhelm the mighty undertaking, are all unparalleled. "Nothing but harmony, honesty, industry and frugality," he said to Lafayette, "are necessary to make us a great and harmony metalles." necessary to make us a great and happy peoples."
But he was not a man of phrases, nor did he suppose that Government could be established or maintained by lofty professions of virtue. No man's perception of the indispensability of great principles to the successful conduct of great affairs was ever more unclouded than his, but no man had ever learned by a more prolonged or arduous ex-perience that infinite patience, sagacity, forbear-ance and wise concession must attend inflexible

principle, if great affairs are to be greatly admin-

Fillow citizens, the solemn dedication of Washington to this august and triumphant task is the event which this statue will commemorate to unevent which this statue will commemorate to unborn generations. Eisewhere, in bronze and marble and upon glowing canvas, genius has delighted to invest with the immortality of art the best-beloved and most familiar of American figures. The engineer of the Virginia wilderness, the leader of the Revolution, the President, the man, are known to all men: they are everywhere beheld and revered. But here, at last, upon the scene of the crowning event of his life, and of his country's life—here, in the throbbing heart of the great city, where it will be daily seen by countless thousands, here in the presence of the President of the United States, of the Governor of New York, of the official authorities of other States, of the official authorities of other States. years, they have led the city in so many patriotic deeds upon this spot, lead now in this commemoration of the greatest, and finally, of this vast and approving concourse of American citizeus, we raise this calm and admonishing form. Its majestic repose shall char hand subdue the multitudinous life that heav and murmurs around it, and as the moon draws the swaying tides of ocean, its ofty serenity shall lift the hurrying crowd to unselfish thoughts, to generous patriotism, to a nobler life. Here descended upon our fathers the benediction of the personal presence of Washing-ton. Here may the moral grandeur of his charac-ter and his life inspire our children's children for-

At the close of Mr. Curtis' oration, the vast assemblage united in singing "Praise God, from Whom all blessings flow." Assistant Bishop Potter pronounced benediction

said that as President of the Chamber of | sion. Thousands of persons witnessed the ceremonies from windows of adjacent buildings. him of tendering through President Arthur In the evening there were many social gatherings The Seventh Regiment held a grand reception in honor of the visiting Governors

At the Theaters, National airs were given by the orchestra. The fact is, the celebrathe evacuation in this city by the British will be remembered long by those who took part in it, either officially or as spectators. What dimensions the affair would have assumed had the weather been propitious, it is impos sible even to guess. As it was, with all its disadvantages, lowering clouds and raw, cold wind in the early morning, followed first by beavy mist, and then by a pitiless rain, as the morning grew older, the public out-pouring was marvelous

A banquet was given by the Chamber of Commerce in celebration of the Evacuation to night at Delmonicos A large number of distinguished guests and prominent merchants were present.

Ninety odd representatives of New York families, in 1783, dined to night in the Hotel Banaswick to commemorate the event. The dinner was purely social.

The Statue. The statue of Washington, which stands on the teps of the Sub-Treasury building in Wall street, s the work of John Q. A. Ward. It is the largest ever made of the figure of Washington, is of light colored standard bronze and is thirteen feet five inches in height. The head is two feet in height and two feet broad in extreme measurement. The extreme breadth of the statue is six feet. It weighs some 5,200 pounds, has an average thickness of half an inch. The pedestal, which is placed on a ros trum for public speakers, is of the Ivekahoe marble of which the Sub-Treasury is built, and rises in the center of the flight of teps. The total pedestal neight the stone platform forming the rostrum is twelve feet ten and three-eighths in-

ches. The rostrum rises flush from the sidewalk to a height of seven feet three and seven-eighths inches, and its die has a width of fourteen feet. It has cap and base mouldings, the the former one foot ten and one-half inches, and the latter 2 feet % inches in height. The top is on a level with that of the eleventh step of the flight, and the face is several feet in front of those of the side abutments. The pedestal, which sets six feet back on the rostrum, is 5 feet 6% inches in height, thus rising one foot and one-half an inch above the line of the eighteenth or last step of the flight and the floor of the peristyle. Its base mouldings measure 1 foot and 6 inches, and those of the cap 1 foot and % an inch. The width the die is 4 feet and 6 inches. This gives a total eight for statue, pedestal and rostrum of 26 feet % inches. The inscription, cut in large, plain etters on the rostrum face, is:

ON THIS SITE. In the Building then Known as Federal Hall. GEORGE WASHINGTON Took the Oath of Office as First President of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, April 30, A. D. 1789.

The statue represents Washington, the first Pres occasion, when, having oath, he says, "Iswear-so help me God." costume is the civilian dress of the day, the only thing military about it being the closk, which resting but lightly on the shoulders, as if about to fail of, it is the sculptor sintention to have typif; the relinquishment of the military for the civi career. The costume is sedulously plain, repro-ducing carefully that chosen by Washington for ducing carefully that chosen by Washing the occasion as in consonance with the sim of Republican ideas and institutions. The coat of the suit of brown American cloth which was made especially for the occasion, being single breasted and thrown well open to display the long square cut vest, falls in effective straight folds from the right shoulder between it and the heavy folds of the militar closk, rests upon the steel hilt of the simple civillan sword. The knee breeches are buttoned about stockings, which were of white silk, and the square-toed, low-quartered shoes are furnished with plain silver buckles. The kerchief wound about the neck, the ruffle below which fills th opening left by the unbuttoning of the upper buttons of the vest, and the sleeve ruffles were o cambric instead of lace. The body is erect, and the head is held high. The features express calm dignity and power. To the right of the figure is a short column or fasces, on which rests an open

The inemorial stope on which Washington stood when he took his first oath of office as President was put in position Saturday. The wagon on which it was conveyed from the stone yard to the sub-treasury building was guarded by four police men to prevent its demolition by unscrupulous relie hunters. By means of a derriek the group was nearly deposited in the cavity which had been prepared for it on the restrum immediately in cont of the pedestal. It projects slightly beyond he surrounding surface. The monument was erected by voluntary ons to commemorate the taking of the oath of office by General Washington as firs President of the United States, et that place on

### SLAUGHTERED.

Hicks Pasha's Army Destroyed by the False Prophet.

LONDON, Nov. 21 .- A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, dated Cairo, 8:25 this morning, says the Army of Hicks Pasha has been destroyed by the forces of El Medhi, the False Prophet. Intelligence of the disaster was brought to Kharto mby a Coptic official. The fighting is said to have continued from the 3d to the 5th inst., and to have resulted in the complete annihilation of the Egyptian troops. It is stated an European artist was the only person who escaped.

The forces of El Medhi comprised, it is estimated, 300,000 men, and included Dervishes, Bedouins, mulattoes and regulars. The bat tle was fought near El Obeid. El Medhi first sent forward the Dervishes, declaring they would vanquish the enemy by divine aid. Subsequently the regulars joined in the attack, and later the engagement became general. The Army of Hicks Pasha, which early in the battle was divided into two bodies, was subrequently reunited and formed a square, which the forces of the False Prophet broke after three days desperate fighting A Council of Ministers has been held, and it has been decided to concentrate at Khartoum what Egyptian troops remain at Duem, Goba and other places in Soudan. The force under Hicks Pasha comprised 25,000 men. He had with him ten British efficers. O'Donovan, of the London Daily News, and an artist connected with a German illustrated paper, also accompanied the

Evyln Baring has advised the Egyptian Government to abandon Soudan, and establish a strong frontier line from Khartounts North Sennaar Province and to Souakim, on the Red Sea. It is reported the recent ord; for the evacuation of Egypt by the Brtish troops has been countermanded.

Official accounts state the force under

Hicks l'asha aggregated 10,500 men. It is believed the correspondent of the Graphic, accompanying Hicks Pasha, was kined.

#### Diphtheria and Smallpox. Special to the Sentinel:

VINCENNES, Ind., Nov. 26,-Diphtheria has made its appearance in the city, six out of seven cases proving fatal. An epidemic is feared. An infant of William Guy, at Washington, has the smallpox, having taken it from a person recently returned from Louis-

Sergeant Mason's Contract. CHICAGO, Nov. 26,-The clothing firm in this city who contracted with Sergeant Mason, who shot at Guiteau, to act as salesman for them as soon as released from Prison, have not heard from him since his pardon, and do not know whether he will

#### FATAL FLOODS.

Creat Destruction of Property in Indiana, Illineis and Missouri.

An Almost Unprecedented Rainfall, Converting All Small Streams Into Raging Rivers.

Loss to Property and Life - Illinois Mines Ruined - Lacrosse, Ark., Destroyed by a Cyclone.

#### THURSDAY'S STORM.

The Heaviest Rainfall in Years, Causing Great Damage to Property and Crops. Special to the Sentinel:

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 22 .- The rain

which had been falling almost continuously for the past three days wound up last night with one of the worst storms ever witnesse. here. The wind was fearful, and the water came down in solid sheets, accompanied with vivid lightning.

The water in "Spanker's Branch" was higher than ever known before, washing away foot bridges, sidewalks, and flooding several dwellings to a depth of two feet. The Skating Rink under canvas was washed away bodily, and lodged against the arches | teen persons were innred. Miss Sheffield of Third street bridge a demoralized mass of canvas, ropes and flooring A large new fire cistern, the arch of which was just being finished, was flooded, and, the arch demolished. The damage to the city will be from \$600 to \$1,000.

In the country the damage was great. Some farmers who were feeding hogs in the bottoms loosing hogs, corn and all. John Blair was a heavy sufferer in this way. The L., N. A. and C. track at Harrodsburg, twelve miles south, is washed away for the distance of a mile, and trains will be delayed for a day or so south, but will make transfers of passengers and baggage. This is the first time water ever was high enough to wash out at this place.

Heavy Damage in Muncle and Vicinity.

Special to the Sentinel: Muxcre, Ind., Nov. 29 -- It has been raining here for two days continually, while the river is higher than it has been since the June freshet of 1880. Considerable damage is reported to railway property, particularly on the Bee Line and Fort Wayne Roads. On these traffic is almost suspended. There are no trains from the north or south on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and St. Louis and Louisville Hoads: hence no mail from points on that line to-day. The Bee Line mail from the west reached here at 1:30 p. m., althereb doe at 8.23 a. m. The large Rec. Life by dge across White Elver, one mile east of this city, is in a dangerous condition; it has partly gone and the balance will go to-night. Trains are transferred to the Lake Erie and Western. To farmers the loss has been heavy; fences and corn have been swept away as if by magic. In this city on goods and fruits stored in cellars have been

#### and rain failing. At Seymour.

greatly damaged. The river is still rising

Special to the Sentinel: SEYMOUR, Ind., Nov. 22 .- Rain has been falling steadily for thirty hours, and is still coming down. White River rose over five feet in the last seven hours, and is coming up yet at a fearful rate, and it is believed the entire bottom lands will be inundated before midnight. Should this prove true, the loss of corn, growing wheat, stock and

fencing will be enormous. A heavy cyclone struck the Hardenburg neighborhood, eight miles east of here, at 8 o'clock last night, and several houses and barns were unroofed and a large amount of timber destroyed No loss of ine reported, but some stock was killed.

### Heavy Damage at Vincennes.

Special to the Sentinel: VINCENNES, Ind., Nov. 22 .- During the storm last night a miniature cyclone struck this city, unroofing houses, demolishing outhouses and tearing down fences. The Colered Baptist Church is leaning six feet at the top. The river is rising rapidly. Citizens in the eastern and northern part of the city were compelled to move, the water averaging from one to six feet. Farmers in the low lands are fearing a total destruction of their corn crop.

### At Columbus.

Special to the Sentinel: COLUMBUS, Ind., Nov. 22,-There is serious apprehension of a disesterous overflow and damage to crops in the White River bottoms in this vicinity. The waters are rising fast and is already out in the fields of ungathered corn and rushing over the young wheat. Thousands of bushels of corn will be ruined if the river gets a few feet higher.

### Swept Away By the Flood.

Special to the Sentinel: CONNERSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 22 .- One nundred feet of the stone protection along Water street has gone with the flood to-night. The entire wall, just finished at a cost to the city of \$5,000, is in great danger.

### MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS.

Great Damage Done to Crops, Railroads and Low Lands. St. Louis, Nov. 22 .- A heavy rain yester-

day in Southeast Missouri overflowed Mc-Kenzie Creek which runs through Piedmont, Reynolds County, and several small houses and other property were swept away. Two women and three children are reported drowned. Some live stock was also carried away and drowned. The Iron Mountain Railroad Company is said to be badly washed. The loss at Piedmont is estimated at \$10,000. At Frederickstown, Madison County, Saline Creek overflowed and considerable damage was done to buildings along its banks, but no lives lost. One bridge crossing the creek was swept away; another was damaged. Several washouts are reported on the Iron Mountain, south of Ironton, and some damage done by high wind. The rain is said to have been the heaviest for several years, and it is feared much damage was done along all streams in Southeast Missouri. The rainfall also extended over a large part of Southern Illinois. Streams in the vicinity of Mc int Vernon are out of their banks, The crops on the low lands were greatly damaged. Trains on the Louisville and Nashy lle Air Line Road were delayed by washouts, and two or three of them stopped entirely. The banks of the large pond at | bank robbery.

### Mount Vernon, which supplies the water of the Louisville and Nashville shops, broke and nearly half the water ran out, but no special damage is reported. Fears are felt for the safety of a party of duck hunters, who left Mount Vernon Sunday, but hoped to be able to save themselves. The country surrounding Du Quoin is flooded, and bridges washed away in every direction. A large double culvert, three miles north on large double culvert, three miles north on the Illinois Central Road, washed out. The Paradise Coal Mine, one mile north, is flooded to a depth of a foot or two, and more than a mile of railroad track running from there to the Illinois Central Road was

washed away. All men in the mine escaped. At Centralia the rainfall was very heavy. The streets were flooded, cellars filled with water, so deep in many places that people can not leave the house.

At a late bour last night Richland Creek, which runs through Belleville, Ill., broke through lato Winters' coal mine,

near the town, with great force and volume. At the latest accounts five active and six abandoned mines were flooded so that they will probably never be used again. The active mines are known as the Greenfield, Beatty, Western, Taylor and Kloes, and were working about 200 men. All the mines were connected with each other. All, therefore,

#### and general outfit is estimated at \$50,000. A Town Destroyed.

shared the same fate. The loss in machinery

BATISVILLE, Ark., Nov. 22.-Yesterday a cyclone in Izard County destroyed La sse. five miles from Melbourne, Evestore and the Academy and thurches are in ruins. Three persons were killed outright and several seriously injured. Latest reports from Melbourne of the cyclone there states that sevendied to day. A citizens' meeting here sent v Relief Committee, headed by Doctors Lawrence and Case, to both towns and \$150 was raised for immediate relief

#### In Texas.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 22 .- It is reported eyclone near Ogden last evening blew down a small dwelling belonging to James Burch severely injuring Mrs. Conway who was within. Two children with her escaped almost unburt. The storm was over in a moment, leaving a track seventy-five yards wide bare of trees.

An Anonymous Writer Relates the Circum. stances of the Wilson Tragedy at Greenfield-An Involuntary Witness of the Crime.

GREENVIELD, Ind., Nov. 22 -The citizens of this County were considerably surprised to-day by the following letter, which appeared in the Hancock Democrat to-day, relative to which a telegram was published in the Sentinel the day following its receipt. The following is the letter:

ANDERSON, Ind., Nov. 16, 1883.

EDITOR HANCOCK DEFOCRAT-In looking over the Daily Star, of Anderson, I saw an allusion to the Wlison murder, something that I knew nothin of, but heard of sometime afterward, and I w state here that it made my blood run cold who christowed or the tableter. On that sains myself, with three other pals, boarded a train at Indianapolis and ran up to Greenfield for the purpose of robbing a bank, but when we got there we found that we could not do anythine, as we concluded that we were shadowed by officers, and in dodging them we left Greenfield and ran north We traveled foot all together until we got a little town called Lden. We then cone we had better separate, as we might be suspeioned if we all went together So two of us went straight on and myself and pard went east about a mile, and then turned to our left, and there we crossed a small stream. We then went on till come to a lane that ran due east and west. We went but a short distance when we thought that we heard some one, and not wanting to be seen. we climbed over a high fence on the south side of the road and laid down. Directly opposite on the other side, north of us, was a house. We had in there but a short time, when we heard somethi like the grating of barn door hinges or that of a gate, and thinking that it was the man of the house just getting in, I told my pard that we would just lie still and rest till he went in, and then we would go on; and, as it happened, we were both looking toward the house, once a man sppeared in He stood still a short listening. He then stepped and all at front of it. time as if on what seemed to be a porch, and with what scemed to be some hard substance he broke the pane of glass in the front door. He then reached his arm in, and we heard the bolt click and the door opened, and just as it opened we thought he was met by a female clad in night clothes, and there were some words spoke, but we could not distinguish what was said. Then, from the sound. we thought that they were having a family figh and then all was still for a short time. Then I tol my pard that I heard the stifled cries of a child, and that there was foul play in there, and that we had better interfere, but he thought not, and said that we would wait a little while and see what we could hear. So we had lain there but a few moments when a man came out of the house. He stood and looked all around, and then started off in an easterly direction. So we waited till he got We then got up and followed in the

only we kept on the inside of the fence. We wen something like a quarter of a mile. The man then disappeared near a cabin. We went on but a short distance when we came to a road running and south. We then struck north, and just at day break we came out at a small village called Hunts ville. We there went into a house and asked the way to the railroad, and the lady said it was just a mile west to Pendleton I asked the lady her name, and I think she said it was Surber, but I won't be positive. We then went to Pendleton, and when we got there the other boys were there waiting for a train and did not care which way it was going. So we did not wait long until the train going east came, and we all got on and went to Anderson and remained there till noon. We then went north, and two of the boys got off at a piace called Tampeco, and I and my pard went on up to Logansport and stopped over night, and the next morning he went back to Indianspolis and I went to Chicago, and from there went into the Black Hills, and returned to Indiana last spring. But in the meantime I had not heard what had happened at that house until some six weeks ago, when I picked up, I think, the Police News, and saw an account of the murder, as thought then that my pard and I were just as guilty as the man that committed the murder, as we were lying there so close and did not interfer when, if we had known what was going on, we could have saved two lives.

Now, Mr. Editor, this may seem like a cock and bull story, but, sir, the man that done that foul deed still lives in your County, and it is only a quest these few remarks I will leave you the mystery to solve. My name I will withhold at present. N. B.—You will hear from me again.

The murder as described in the letter above was the most dastardly ever committed in the County. The Sentinel at the time contained full account of the murder but to recall the circumstances: June 7, 1878, Mrs barah J. Wilson and Annarretta Cass, who lived near Eden, this County, were surprised at night and choked to death after a struggle for life. The greatest excitement prevailed fore some time and Stephen L. Bates, brother in-law of Mrs. Wilson, was suspicioned. But after a long trial he was acquitted. The County offered a reward of \$500 for the ar-rest of the guilty parties, and leading detectives worked at the case, but nothing has resulted and the perpetrators are still at

The description of surroundings and manner of carrying out the murder as given in | Threats of lynching the prisoner being made above letter corresponds with evidence as | the engine was stopped out of the city limits brought out during trial. The enitor of the and the prisoner conveyed to the Jail in a Democrat has offered to intercede between writer of above letter and the authorities that facts may be brought to light and murders punished. Whether anything will restopped at the hotel the night of the murder, sult from the letter remains to appear, but it has caused considerable comment, not only concerning the murder but also the intended

#### WARRING WORKMEN.

A Bloody Riot Between Laborers in Pennsylvania.

the Participants Instantly Killed and Several Fatally Wounded.

The Negroes of Birmingham, Alabama, Threaten to Burn the Town.

#### A BLOODY RIOT.

Workmen for Rival Gas Fuel Companies Engage in a Pitch Battle-One Man Killed and Several Probably Fatally Shot.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 26,-Intelligence was

received to-night that a bloody riot had taken place at the Natural gas well, Murraysville, West Mordant County, forty miles east of Pittsburg, between laborers of rival Gas Fuel Companies, resulting in the death of one man and the serious injury of four others. The burning well at that point is claimed by the Tennsylvania Fuel Company, and also by Milto Weston, a Chicago capitalist. The Panaylvania Fuel Company has been in possession. This afternoon a gang of thirty laborers in the employ of Weston made their appearance armed with shot-guns and ciubs. Their intention was to take possession of the well and property surrounding. To reach the well they would be obliged to remove a large pile of lumber. The laborers of the Pennsylvania Puel Company were digging a trench for a pipe As soon as the object of the invaders became known C. N. Hsymaker, a member of the Pennsylvania Fuel Company, ordered the men out of the trench. They were unarmed, and in order to hold the lumber pile sat on it in a body. The Weston forces moved for-ward and ordered the laborers off. The lat-ter refused to go, and after threatening dem-onstrations by the attacking party they raised their guns and fired. The assault was unexpected and the result frightful. When three others of his party were found lying on the ground, Haymaker dead and three others of his party, whose names were not yet ascertained, seriously and probably satally injured. A scene of the greatest confusion ensued. The workmen of both parties engaged in the pitch battle. A man named Kiefer, belonging to the Weston party, was seriously injured. Many others were slightly. The Weston force being armed finally put the Peansylvania Fuel force to flight, nd at last accounts were in possession. The Sheriff has been called upon, and detectives

of this city were dispatched to the scene. A later dispatch from the scene of the riot says the trouble occurred this morning and that the Pennsylvania Fuel Company led by Haymaker, were the aggressors. The well was in the possession of the Weston forces. Haymaker early in the day engaged in a scuille with a workman named Cower the was everely beaten. He then collected eighty of his men, armed them with clubs, and after assaulting and fatally wounding Kiefer, Weston's watchman, Weston's party opened fire, with the result as given in the previous

dispatch. Haymaker's party fled to Murraysville, and the Sheriff was notified and started to the scene with a posse. It is reported that Haymaker's brother and friends have organized a party and left for the well with the avowed intention of having revenge at 1:30 p m.-Reports from Murraysville are conflicting, owing to the lack of telegraph facilities. The first story telegraphed is now affirmed. The attacking party was led by

Albert Bowser, of Irwin's Station. When they appeared at the well Haymaker mounted a board pile and ordered them off. Bowser charged on nim and stabbed him in the stomach four times and then shot him in the side, killing him instantly. The order was then given by Bowser to shoot, and six volleys were fired. Three of the Pennsylvania fuel men were injured, and the balance. being unarmed, fled. Bowser then took possession, and with twenty-two men are keeping the Sheriff posse of twenty three at bay. Sheriff Kettering succeeded in capturing four of Bowser's men, and an inquest is now being held. Intense excitement prevails, and another outbreak is expected at any moment. Bowser and the men on Weston's force are armed with Winchester rifles.

### THREATENING BLACKS.

The Negroes of Birmingham, Ala., Threaten to Burn the Jail and Other Property,

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 26 .- Hearing of threats of lawlessness by negroes in the city, the Mayor last night ordered out two military companies to protect the town. The negroes are incensed and are threatening retaliation since the lynching of Lewis Houston for attempting an outrage on a white lady Thursday night. They charge that the Jailor willingly surrendered the prisoner to the mob Saturday night, and that the authorities neglected any measures to prevent the lynching. Early last night groups of negroes were observed in different places discussing the matter. They were heard to threaten to burn the Jail and the house of the woman who identified Lewis Houston as her assailant. By 10 o'clock the negroes had entirely disappeared from the streets, and none could be found at places where they usually congregate, no services being held at any of their Churches. The military remained on duty all night. A mounted gattling gun stands to-day on one of the principal streets. The intended victim of Houston is a Northern lady who recently came to live here.

### A CRANK DETECTIVE.

He Arrests a Respectable Farmer for the Murder of the Crouch Family. JACKSON, Mich., Nov. 26.-Yesterday after-

noon a man representing himself as Colonel W. P. Perry, of Pinkerton's detective force, Chicago, applied to C. B. Bush, Seperintendent of the M. C. Railway, for a special engine to go to Mason, a small station thirty miles north on the J., L. and S. Railway, in quest of the murderer of the Crouch family. Superintendent Bush supposing him as represented granted the request. Perry went to Mason to secure the assistance of the Sheriff of Ingham County, and arrested a farmer named Andrews living eight miles west of Mason, bringing him to Jackson at midnight. Considerable excitement was caused by the arrest and thousands crowded to the depot waiting the arrival of the special train. back to avoid the mob. Perry turns out to coming in very late giving for an excuse that he had been to a house of ill-fame, Sheriff Winney examined into the facts and sent Andrews back home.